

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

Danny Lynn Littlefield,

Plaintiff,

v.

State of Nevada, *ex rel.* Department of Public
Safety, Nevada Highway Patrol

Defendant.

Case No. 2:13-cv-01021-RFB-GWF

Order Denying Motion to Amend

For the reasons discussed below, Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to Amend Complaint Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a), ECF No. 25, is denied.

I. Background

Plaintiff Danny Lynn Littlefield alleges that he applied for a position as a Department of Public Safety Officer with the Nevada Highway Patrol ("NHP") on March 19, 2012. He further claims that he received a conditional offer of employment on May 30, 2012.

Littlefield claims that he has had monocular vision since the age of six months, and that his optometrist and his optomologist both held the opinion that Littlefield could perform the essential job functions of a Department of Public Safety Officer without accommodation. Littlefield further claims that the doctor performing his physical examination agreed with the optomotrist and optomologist and cleared Littlefield as fit for duty.

However, Littlefield says, on August 16, 2012, he was informed that the NHP had rejected his employment application on the basis of monocular vision and that the NHP was pressuring the doctor to change her report to indicate the monocular vision was disqualifying.

Littlefield claims he was issued a Right to Sue letter on April 5, 2013. On June 10,

1 Littlefield filed the instant suit, seeking relief for violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act
2 (“ADA”) and Nevada Revised Statute sections 613.330, et seq.

3 On April 29, 2014, Littlefield filed the instant motion for leave to amend his amended
4 complaint. ECF No. 25. In this motion, Littlefield seeks to amend by “(1) adding facts
5 regarding the reasons Littlefield was terminated, (2) adding a claim for relief pursuant to 42
6 U.S.C. § 1983 based on Civil Rights violations for discriminating against Littlefield, (3) adding a
7 party to the case who may be held personally liable for the discrimination claims.” *Id.* at 1:19–
8 22.

9 10 **II. Legal Standard**

11 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15, “A district court shall grant leave to amend
12 freely ‘when justice so requires.’ . . . this policy is to be applied with extreme liberality.” *Owens*
13 *v. Kaiser Found. Health Plan, Inc.*, 244 F.3d 708, 712 (9th Cir. 2001) (internal citations omitted)
14 (internal quotation marks omitted); *accord* Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). A district court may
15 consider “undue delay, bad faith, futility of amendment, and prejudice to the opposing party.”
16 *Howey v. United States*, 481 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1973); *accord* *Chudacoff v. Univ. Med.*
17 *Ctr. of S. Nevada*, 649 F.3d 1143, 1152 (9th Cir. 2011). “While all these factors are relevant, the
18 crucial factor is the resulting prejudice to the opposing party.” *Howey*, 481 F.2d at 1190.
19 “Absent prejudice, or a strong showing of any of the remaining Foman factors, there exists a
20 *presumption* under Rule 15(a) in favor of granting leave to amend.” *Eminence Capital, LLC v.*
21 *Aspeon, Inc.*, 316 F.3d 1048, 1052 (9th Cir. 2003).

22 However, once a scheduling order has been entered pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil
23 Procedure Rule 16, the district court is to first apply the standards of Rule 16 rather than those of
24 Rule 15. *Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc.*, 975 F.2d 604, 607-08 (9th Cir. 1992). The
25 “good cause” standard of Rule 16 “primarily considers the diligence of the party seeking the
26 amendment,” and a party’s “carelessness is not compatible with a finding of diligence and offers
27 no reason for a grant of relief.” *Id.* at 609.

1 **III. Discussion**

2 The parties have not discussed whether this proposed amendment is timely, and both
 3 parties' briefs assume Rule 15 is applicable. However, because the motion will be denied even
 4 under the more liberal Rule 15 standard, the Court need not address the more stringent Rule 16
 5 standard.

6 **A. Amendment to Add a Claim Under 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

7 Littlefield is unable to add a claim under § 1983 because Congress's inclusion of a
 8 comprehensive remedial scheme in Title I of the ADA precludes § 1983 claims predicated on
 9 alleged violations of ADA Title I substantive rights. Littlefield's claim implicates Title I of the
 10 ADA, which prohibits disability discrimination in employment. In Okwu v. McKim, the Ninth
 11 Circuit said,

12 An alleged violation of federal law may not be vindicated under § 1983 ...
 13 where ... Congress has foreclosed citizen enforcement in the enactment
 14 itself, either explicitly, or implicitly by imbuing it with its own
 15 comprehensive remedial scheme. By including a comprehensive remedial
 scheme in Title I of the ADA, Congress foreclosed the § 1983 claims
 Okwu brought in this case.

16 682 F.3d 841, 844 (9th Cir. 2012) (alterations in original) (citations omitted) (internal quotation
 17 marks omitted).

18 Here, Littlefield's proposed new cause of action is based upon his claim that the NHP
 19 disqualified Littlefield because of his monocular vision. Specifically, the proposed amended
 20 complaint alleges within the cause of action for a violation of § 1983, "[Proposed defendant]
 21 Sharn, by means of her authority on NHP's behalf and under color of law, intentionally violated
 22 Littlefield's rights under federal regulations and statutes: the ADA, as amended and its
 23 applicable regulations." Mot. to Amend, Draft Am. Compl. ¶ 48, ECF No. 25.

24 The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals made clear in Okwu that "[b]y drafting a
 25 comprehensive remedial scheme for employer's violations of ADA Title I, Congress manifested
 26 an intent to preclude § 1983 remedies." 682 F.3d at 846. Therefore, Littlefield's proposed §
 27 1983 cause of action fails as a matter of law, and, consequently, allowing Littlefield's proposed
 28 amendment would be futile.

1 **B. Amendment to Add a Party to the Case**

2 “In addition to adding the Civil Rights claim, Plaintiff seeks leave to add Ms. Scharn to
3 the action, who may be held liable for the same actions. Ex. 1, Second Amended Complaint at
4 ¶¶47-57.” Mot. to Amend 2:11-13. Paragraphs 47-57 are exclusively the proposed third claim
5 for relief under § 1983. Because this proposed cause of action cannot be added, as discussed
6 above, and because this cause of action is the sole basis of complaint against Jennifer Sharn, the
7 addition of Jennifer Sharn as a defendant would also be futile.

8 **C. Amendment to Add Facts to the Complaint**

9 Finally, Littlefield’s proposed additional facts are either futile or unnecessary. Insofar as
10 the additional facts support the addition of the proposed § 1983 cause of action or the addition of
11 proposed defendant Sharn, the proposed factual allegations are futile as the cause of action and
12 defendant cannot be added. Insofar as the additional facts may simply bolster Littlefield’s
13 original claims, they are unnecessary as the current Amended Complaint, ECF No. 9, has been
14 answered and is not subject to a motion to dismiss.

15
16 **IV. Conclusion**

17 For the reasons previously stated, the Court rejects Littlefield’s proposed amendments to
18 the Amended Complaint. Accordingly,

19 IT IS ORDERED that Plaintiff’s Motion for Leave to Amend Complaint Pursuant to Fed.
20 R. Civ. P. 15(a), ECF No. 25, is DENIED.

21 Dated: March 31, 2015.

22
23
24
25
26
27
28



Richard F. Boulware, II
United States District Court